



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended June 25, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 2 deaths. Prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 22	Condor	16	0	0	0
24	Nicaragua	19	7	0	0

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, June 27, as follows:

During the week ended June 25, 1904, the following-named vessels cleared from Colon for ports in the United States:

American steamship *Advance* for New York, June 22, with 61 crew and 29 passengers; British steamship *Barrister* for New Orleans, June 22, with 40 crew and no passengers; U. S. S. *Glacier* for a port in the United States with 11 officers and 135 men; U. S. S. *Dixie* for New York with 14 officers and 600 men.

Report from Panama—Inspection of vessel—Mortality—Yellow fever.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, June 28, as follows:

During the week ended June 26, 1904, bill of health was issued to the steamer *Peru*, bound for San Francisco, with officers and crew, 72; cabin passengers, 14; steerage, 23; total, 115. All well.

There were 29 deaths from all causes during the week, reported as follows: Parturition, 1; apoplexy, 2; tuberculosis, 4; pernicious fever, 2; colic, 1; pneumonia, 2; spasm, 1; entero-colitis, 1; fevers, 2; insanity, 1; dysentery, 3; liver disease, 3; syphilis, 1; stillborn, 2; worms, 1; dropsy, 1; not given, 1.

Reports from Bocos del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended June 23, 1904. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; number of deaths, 2; prevailing disease, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 19	Preston	New Orleans, La..	28	5	0	12
22	Belvernon	Mobile, Ala.....	21	0	0	0
22	Fort Gaines	do	23	0	0	0

July 15, 1904

Week ended June 30, 1904: Population according to census not obtainable. Number of deaths, 2; prevailing disease, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 24	Colombia	Mobile, Ala.....	17	0	0	0
26	Taunton	New Orleans, La..	24	5	0	10
30	Fort Morgan.....	Mobile, Ala.....	22	1	0	0
	Baker	New Orleans, La..	41	0	3	0

The 3 passengers in transit per *Baker* were not on shore. Not deemed necessary to inspect their baggage.

PERSIA.

Report from Teheran—Decrease in prevalence of cholera—Direction of diffusion of cholera in Persia.

Vice-Consul-General Tyler reports, June 10, as follows:

From information which I have received from the president of the sanitary council, as well as from other sources, I am led to believe that there is a decrease in the number of cases of cholera in those districts where it had appeared, and also that the area had become more circumscribed.

I am also told that so far, when an epidemic of this disease has originated in the west or southwest portion of the country, it has not reached Teheran. On the contrary, when the source and first expansion have been in the east and southeast the disease has invariably taken Teheran and other places in the path of its progress.

I have during my residence in this city known several epidemics of cholera, but I do not remember an occasion when it made its appearance from the west. There do not, however, appear to be any meteorological or other natural phenomena to account for this immunity from its ravages.

PERU.

Reports from Callao—Plague reported at Salaverry.

[Cablegrams.]

CALLAO, July 7, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

In the past twenty-four hours there have been 5 cases and 4 deaths Salaverry, probably plague.

LLOYD.

Plague reported at Trujillo, Peru, and Arica, Chile.

CALLAO, July 10, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

It is reported that there has been a death from plague at Trujillo, also Arica.

LLOYD.